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ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,
LIMITED.

LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANZANIA,
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Paid up £500,000

Reserve Fund £500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every variety of banking business on the most favourable conditions.

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THE RUSSO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

RUSSIAN DEFENSIVE MEASURES

300,000 TROOPS TO BE STATIONED THERE.

SAFETAS, October 9.
It is reported that there will be 500,000 Russian troops stationed on the Chinese frontier after the formal signature of peace, partly because the Government is apprehensive that these men might join the malcontents at home, and partly with a view of intimidating the Chinese. (Reuters)

PROFESSOR BEHRING'S REMEDY.

MEDICAL OPINION.

(From our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 9.

Sir William Broadbent, the King's eminent physician, says that Professor Behring's statement of the discovery of the serum and the extreme worth of the serum from the discovery of the antitoxin serum and a man of high scientific reputation. His announcement of a curative agent only amounts as yet to conviction and awaits demonstration. It is hoped, however, that this new tuberculin will not share the fate of its predecessors.

PARIS, October 9.
It is the opinion of medical men that it will be a long time before Professor Behring's remedy for phthisis will reach a practical stage, although the merits of his researches are undisputed. (Reuters)

THE MOSCOW STRIKES.

BRUTAL REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

MOSCOW, October 9.
The strike is spreading. There was rioting last night in which there were many killed and wounded, including some Cossacks. The popular exasperation by the brutality of the repressive measures. (Reuters)

MOSCOW, October 9.
A large military force occupies the main squares and streets here. (Reuters)

THE TURKISH TRIUMPH.—Marshall Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Ottoman troops at Yemen, has despatched a telegram to the Government informing it that the Sultan's troops had marched with triumph to Yemen and occupied that town on the 22nd ultimo. The population are said to have been submitted without resistance, and to have prayed and beseeched Heaven to protect the Khalif and keep him victorious.

PRISONERS BY DEPUTY.—"Al Mokattam" relates that two men of Mait Al Ajel of Tafha markaz, Gharibieh, who were recently imprisoned for some petty crime, proved to have replaced the real culprits. Both prisoners were identified as brothers of the condemned men. These four brothers are said to be of bad terms with the members of their village, and to be relatives of the ghafir, who perhaps had a hand in arranging the interchange of the prisoners.

PRISONERS BY DEPUTY.—"Al Mokattam"

states that a man of Kadeirah Bedouin under their chief Asad El Kedir recently carried off

fourteen camels belonging to a native named Odeh Melchoos close to El Arish. Their owners, terrified by the Bedouins, made no resistance, but informed the Governor of El Arish, begging that his men should be recovered. Our contemporary adds that no measures have yet been taken for the recovery of the animals.

ARMED TERROR.—In our issue of the 2nd ult. we mentioned that the Government had, in response to a petition from the inhabitants of four villages comprised in the Armenti, decided upon returning the lands in question, which had hitherto formed part of the Dairi Sanieh Administration, to the petitioners on certain conditions. We are now informed that the price of sales has been fixed at £35 per feddan payable in 20 equal yearly instalments with interest at 5% per cent. per annum, and that the Agricultural Bank has been entrusted with the collection of the annuities as they become due.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

M. DELCASSE AND THE "MATIN."

PARIS, October 9.
It is believed that the articles published by the "Matin" were inspired by M. Delcasse. They are a profound satire on France and will tend to agitate the animosity of France towards Germany. The English newspapers are sceptical. (Reuters)

TROUBLE IN TIFLIS.

BOMBS AND PANIC.

LONDON, October 9.

Telegrams from Tiflis report that several bombs were thrown on a detachment of Cossacks. The troops fired on the crowd and there are many killed and wounded. Panic is prevailing. (Reuters)

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

BUENOS AIRES, October 9.
Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Argentine Republic owing to the imminent of a general strike. (Reuters)

THE YEMEN REBELLION.

TURKS OCCUPY HAJE.

DEJJEDAH, October 9.
The Turks in the Yemen have occupied Haje unopposed. The next advance will be upon the Imaudi's stronghold of Sada. (Reuters)

FERJARVARY MINISTRY FOR HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, October 9.
The appointment of a Ferjary Ministry appears to be decided. (Reuters)

THE MANCHURIAN ARMY.

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IMPOSING MILITARY FUNERAL.

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The remains of General Kondratenko, the leader of Port Arthur, have arrived here. Several Grand Dukes and civil and military dignitaries were present at the imposing military funeral. (Reuters)

THE RUSSO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in Old Cairo during to-morrow night and at dawn of the 12th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

STATE TELEGRAPH.—A credit of £1,500 has been granted by the Ministry of Finance for the improvement of the telegraphic services.

UNSUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION.—We learn that the Board of Sheikhs of Al-Azhar University, Cairo, have examined forty students who were terminating their studies; forty two have succeeded in passing and 38 failed. The fortunate two are Sheikh Mahmoud Ismail and Sheikh Mahrous Sharaf.

THE BURONIC PLAGUE.—Only one case of bubonic plague was notified at Alexandria last week, there being no case in any other town in Egypt, and the number under treatment is now three. From the 1st of January to Saturday last 160 cases had in all been notified as being 812 during the corresponding period of last year.

GARRISON DIRECTORY.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that it has been decided to issue a new edition of this useful publication about the end of next month. Any corrections desired or the insertion of the addresses of residents must be sent in before the 31st October to the clerk in charge, Garrison Directory, Headquarters office, Cairo.

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Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Argentine Republic owing to the imminent of a general strike. (Reuters)

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The Turks in the Yemen have occupied Haje unopposed. The next advance will be upon the Imaudi's stronghold of Sada. (Reuters)

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The remains of General Kondratenko, the leader of Port Arthur, have arrived here. Several Grand Dukes and civil and military dignitaries were present at the imposing military funeral. (Reuters)

THE RUSSO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in Old Cairo during to-morrow night and at dawn of the 12th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

STATE TELEGRAPH.—A credit of £1,500 has been granted by the Ministry of Finance for the improvement of the telegraphic services.

UNSUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION.—We learn that the Board of Sheikhs of Al-Azhar University, Cairo, have examined forty students who were terminating their studies; forty two have succeeded in passing and 38 failed. The fortunate two are Sheikh Mahmoud Ismail and Sheikh Mahrous Sharaf.

THE BURONIC PLAGUE.—Only one case of bubonic plague was notified at Alexandria last week, there being no case in any other town in Egypt, and the number under treatment is now three. From the 1st of January to Saturday last 160 cases had in all been notified as being 812 during the corresponding period of last year.

GARRISON DIRECTORY.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that it has been decided to issue a new edition of this useful publication about the end of next month. Any corrections desired or the insertion of the addresses of residents must be sent in before the 31st October to the clerk in charge, Garrison Directory, Headquarters office, Cairo.

TROUBLE IN TIFLIS.

BOMBS AND PANIC.

LONDON, October 9.

Telegrams from Tiflis report that several bombs were thrown on a detachment of Cossacks. The troops fired on the crowd and there are many killed and wounded. Panic is prevailing. (Reuters)

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

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TROUBLE IN

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

During the past three months affairs have gone from bad to worse in Crete. The situation, which was serious enough in the spring, has become infinitely more acute and more menacing, the prospect of a pacification has become more remote, the attempt, made by the foreign Consuls to arrive at an understanding with the insurgents has resulted in failure, and all the appearances of the four protecting Powers are now confronted with the painful necessity of crushing the insurrectionary movement by force. The only alternative—that of yielding to the demands of the insurgents and practically transferring the government of the island to Greece—is apparently not to be thought of, and the somewhat remote conflict between liberators and liberated has already entered upon its earlier stages. With the approach of winter it is probable that less may be heard of the Cretan trouble, when the snow appears on the mountains a portion of the insurgent forces will doubtless disperse, and temporary tranquillity may furnish a season for seeking official assurances; but it is almost certain that the earlier months of the spring will witness a recrudescence of the movement, and the problem to be faced may even grow in difficulty.

It is unnecessary to go minutely into the question of responsibility for the present lamentable situation. From the accounts of the inception and progress of the revolutionary movement already published in the "Times" it will be gathered that the main factors of trouble have been, on the one hand, the growth of a bitter spirit of faction in Crete, and on the other the inability or unwillingness of the Powers to discern the unwillingness which for the last four years has been gathering in the island. To the deadly feed from the Cretan party must, in the first place, be ascribed the ill-success which attended the recent efforts at pacification, for the insurgents have been unwilling to accede to any settlement which would leave the High Commissioner and his friends at the head of affairs, while the loyalists, or Court party, have been equally determined to thwart any arrangement which might enable their opponents to boast that they had obtained important constitutional or financial reform from the Powers. Events of great interest and importance in other parts of the world have diverted the attention of official and unofficial Europe from the Near East in general and from Crete in particular, with the result that a situation has been allowed to grow up, both here and in Macedonia, which sooner or later must add considerably to the Eastern problem. The questions involved in that problem lose none of their intrinsic importance because epoch-making events are taking place elsewhere, and the tried *principes obscures* in the case of the necessary armed guard, all the population would be summoned to lay down arms.

The solution propounded by the insurgents was not devoid in ingenuity as a means of preserving the international situation while practically bringing about the Union. It resembled the project which had long found favour at Athens—the occupation of the island by Greece on the same lines as that of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, with the important difference that the Cretans were to be left free to make their own bargain with the Hellenic Government. The refusal of the summons for complete disarmament derived some justification from the fact that the Powers had taken no measures for the occupation of the interior, while the partisans of the Government were already organizing bands for the destruction of the revolutionaries. Some little time before the receipt of the insurgents' reply two of the High Commissioner's counsellors had sent in their resignation, and when questioned by the Consuls with regard to their motives for this step avowed their intention of repairing to the mountains—not to join cause with the men of Theriso, but to wage war against them. Fortunately, wise counsels prevailed, and the two State officials have not yet exchanged the pen for the rifle.

After a decent interval, during which the Government of the protecting Powers were made aware of the obduracy of the insurgents, another proclamation was issued by the Consuls (July 15) which took of the character of an ultimatum. A period of 15 days was accorded to the revolutionaries for disaffection; those who obeyed were granted an amnesty; in case of contumacy the Powers reserved the right of proclaiming martial law. This manifesto was read to a delegation of the insurgents by Mr. Howard, the British Consul-general, as soon as the Consular Corps, who subsequently delivered a short speech in which he once more repeated the resolve of the Powers to make no change in the political status of the island at the present juncture, assured the insurgents of the aversion of the Powers to bloodshed, but warned them of the fatal consequences which would entail both to themselves and to the welfare of their country, which had already suffered great material losses owing to the prolongation of anarchy and disorder. On the other hand, should they submit, they would be guaranteed complete security of life and property, and the Consuls would urge their Governments to convolve a National Assembly for the purpose of eliciting Cretan opinion on the subject of reforms. In conclusion Mr. Howard stated that Prince George, who was much distressed by the calamitous situation, would do his utmost to ensure the strict application of the prospective reforms.

The reply of the insurrectional leaders to the ultimatum was delivered to the Consuls on July 28 before the expiry of the period laid down for disarmament. Its tone was respectful, but a hint was nevertheless conveyed that the Powers were too late in their proposals of reform, and that their acquiescence with the existing conditions of the Cretan problem was "imperfect". It was urged that the moral foundations of the present "provisional" regime had been destroyed by the Government, that the material means of maintaining it were lacking, and that the insurgents would be guilty of a crime against their country. If they accepted an inadequate solution which would only lead to fresh catastrophes. They were conscious of their weakness in face of the Powers, but were convinced of the justice of their cause and of the sincerity with which the Powers pursued their programme of liberty and civilization in Crete, and expressed the belief that an investigation conducted on the spot would lead the Powers to recognize in their view.

It was clear from the general tenor of the insurgents' reply that their resolution had

been hardened by the ultimatum, while they insisted on the hope that the Powers would reconsider their policy. The era of military measures was now imminent, and on July 30 the Consuls issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of martial law and investing the international authorities with special jurisdiction and other powers. Public meetings were prohibited, and the bearing of arms, except with permission of the international authorities, forbidden. The last-mentioned regulation should be enforced with the utmost stringency in view of the growing danger of civil war. The arming of civilian participants of the Government is a serious feature in the situation, and one of the last acts of the Chamber before its prorogation was to give a civil, countenance and sanction to those who called themselves the "guardians of the peace". Their sole duty is to protect life and property, but their real mission is apparently to pursue and exterminate the insurgents, the action of the international authorities proving too lenient for the satisfaction of party animosity. The engagement between the "anti-revolutionaries" under one Lionakis and the insurgents in the Kissamos district last week is indicative of what may be expected to happen in every part of the island should the armed parties of the existing régime be allowed to supplement the regular forces of the Powers. The Cretan Government, it is true, has disclaimed responsibility for the proceeding of Lionakis and his followers, some of whom, it is said, have fled from Athens, but the European Powers, who object to the employment of irregulars with the Turkish forces, should be the first to denounce and suppress these overzealous auxiliaries on their own side.

With regard to the enforcement of the martial law, a certain difference of opinion seems to exist among the authoritarians of the various Powers. The leniency shown by the French and Italian officers at Cavo towards the insurgents has produced irritation in some quarters, where the foreigners are accused, without any shadow of reason, of morally aiding the revolution. On the other hand, the honest and rigid discipline displayed by the Russians in the Retimo district are such as to recall the familiar methods of repression adopted in their own country. The laying of heavy contributions from the villages, the burning of the insurgents' houses, the regular employment of Christian Bashi-Bousouks drawn for the ranks of their enemies, and the *chasse à l'homme* in the mountains are, no doubt, effective proceeding in their way, but are hardly consonant with the civilizing mission which the Powers have undertaken in the island. The British authorities at Candia have also adopted severe measures, for which justification may be found in the necessity for protecting the large Mohammedan population of the town and district, which had been exposed to acts of violence and outrage with the increase of anarchy. Those, however, who are familiar with the history of past revolutions in Crete will be slow to attribute all the evil-doing to any party alone. It is conceivable that the close of the open season and the approach of winter, with its hardships and privations, may engender a more peaceful spirit among the Crete party, and that the work of reconciliation may be resumed. But the hope is a slender one and the outlook for the present is gloomy to the extreme.

has been that the international troops, whom the insurgents solemnly declared they regarded as friends and would never oppose, have been entangled in a series of engagements resulting in an unnecessary blood-letting, and a spirit of hostility has been created on all sides which renders an arrangement more difficult in the future.

On June 4 the insurgents replied to the proclamation of the Powers. They declared that they bowed to the decision of the four Governments, but hoped that until the protecting Powers should find it possible to grant the union with Greece they would permit the introduction of conditions of life more in conformity with the requirements of civilization. They drew attention to the financial situation, pointing out that the island was unable to support the expense of a separate Administration, and that while Crete, as a portion of the Turkish Empire, was not allowed to increase its import tariff, her exports, whether to Greece or Turkey were treated as foreign merchandise. They urged that the constitutional and autonomous government intended by the Powers had been converted into an absolute régime, that constitutional reform would prove a failure, "inasmuch as there would be no guarantee for its conscientious application, and that the substitution of a foreigner for the present High Commissioner would be hurtful to the national sentiments of the Cretans. They therefore begged that the Powers, while maintaining the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, would enter into the government of the island to Greece, allowing the Cretans to make their own arrangements in regard to the details of administration, the two countries to form a single administrative and financial organization. With regard to the demand for dismemberment the document pointed out that, as the authority of the Cretan Government had disappeared in the interior, an armed force was necessary for the maintenance of public order and for the protection of the revolutionary Government against the attacks of its enemies; and that the reappearance of the *gendarmes* in the country districts would exacerbate the population, but declared that, with the exception of the necessary armed guard, all the population would be summoned to lay down arms.

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CEYLON FLANNELLE.SOAP, PARFUMERY,
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END OF THE CYPRUS SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Nicosia, October 3.

The summer season is now drawing to an end, and although in the plains the days are hot and close, the nights are becoming chilly and the general appearance is that of early autumn. Throughout last month the rainfall was nil for the whole island. Now, in anticipation of early rains, the farmers are preparing to cultivate their fields and "dry sowing" of cereals will very shortly commence.

The camp on Troodos are one by one being struck, and most of the visitors from Egypt have already left that pleasant resort and have either returned to Egypt, or are spending a week or two in Nicosia, and from there are visiting various places of interest prior to their departure.

Nicosia is a convenient centre for those who are able to remain only a short time in the island, and who yet wish to see what there is of special interest. A pleasant day's excursion may be made from there to Kyrenia, a distance of 16 English miles, and its lovely environs. This little seaport town on the north of the island, with its grand old fort and remains of medieval glory, pasties sandy down by the blue waters of the Mediterranean, into which it projects its miniature harbour. It has often been described, and surrounded it is by cabb and olive groves, and backed by the long serrated range of mountains which separates it from the south, from the plains and which "like giants stand to sentinel the enchanted land" it has for generations been the object of enthusiastic admiration on the part of travellers. By

making an early start by carriage from Nicosia, it is possible also to include in the day's programme a visit to the picturesque 14th century Abbey of Bellapais, described in the "Handbook of Cyprus" as "the most beautiful and important Gothic monument in the island". A more lovely situation than that selected for this glorious building can scarcely be found anywhere. Rider Haggard, in his "Winter's Pilgrimage to Syria, Palestine, and Egypt", describes the view from the refectory window as unrivaled.

The grim fortress town and castle of St. Hilarion of unknown age, and which is perched upon one of the topmost pinnacles of the Kyrenia range, provides another day excursion either from Kyrenia or Nicosia. In the latter case the carriage road is left about 11 miles out of Nicosia and mules are taken, which bring the traveller to the castle after about an hour's ride; by taking lunch with one a delightful and not too tiring day may thus be spent.

Borlamento, another ancient mountain fortress, concerning which "there are legends, but no history", should also be visited from Nicosia. It is somewhat difficult of access, but the carriage road brings one within three miles of the hospitable Monastery of St. Chrysostome, and after a half hour's walk to the summit and into the ruined castle. The magnificent view well repays one for the difficulty of the journey. To the south the emerald green of the whole island of Cyprus, while on the north may be seen Kyrenia and the whole length of the Kyrenia mountain range, and across the Mediterranean the far distant heights of the snow-capped Caucasus mountains in Asia Minor.

It is much to be regretted that no handy pocket guide is obtainable, touristy descriptions of these places of interest being obtainable, tourists consequently fail to appreciate them as fully as they otherwise might.

Now that the railway to Famagusta is completed, that unique old town, rich in historical and architectural monuments, may also be visited from Nicosia in a day.

Advertisements are invited, terms for which can be ascertained on application. 26534-6-3

FOR SALE A Child's Buggy with donkey
and harness, pretty and unique, to
apply to Messrs. Congdon & Co.
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GARRISON DIRECTORY.—The General
Officer Commanding is pleased to announce
the issue of a new edition, which will be published
about the end of November.

Any corrections desired must be communicated
to the General Officer Commanding, Headquarters Office,
Cairo.

Such corrections will be included but the
General Officer Commanding cannot accept
any responsibility as to the accuracy of the
information published.

It is requested that all names and addresses
communicated for correction or insertion be
written legibly.

Advertisements are invited, terms for which
can be ascertained on application. 26534-6-3

SALE A Sale of Furniture belonging to
Colonel Beauchamp, who has recently
left Egypt, will take place at British Hotel on
Cairo, on Friday 13th October 1905 at 9 a.m.
26214-6-3

THE "INDIGATRUR EGYPTIEN" Admini-
strative Board, for the year 1906
(9th year), will appear in December next.
The Board consists of 12 members, and
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WANTED.—Partner, with small capital in
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YOUNG MAN wants situation as barman
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YOUNG MAN, completed the two years
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Beyrouth, knowing English, French, and Arabic
speaks anything anywhere. Apply No. 26542
Egyptian Gazette Office.

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